

Extra Study Tools

- **Quizlet Vocabulary Review**
 - <http://quizlet.com/715476/>
- **Ancient Greece Podcast**
 - <http://mrferrellsclass.blogspot.com/>
 - *Extra credit if your friend or family member leaves a comment!*

Ancient Greece Review Questions

In what Greek city-state did democracy have its beginnings?

Why did the people in ancient Greece focus on overseas trading rather than farming?

How could you describe the climate of Greece?

Sparta is known for having which form of government?

What did the city-states in Greece have common? What made them different?

What effects did the Peloponnesian War have on Athens and Greece as an entire country?

Compare and Contrast the city-states of Athens and Sparta

What three types of government did the polis of Athens have in their history?

What event stopped trade between the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta?

The Greek Golden Age contributed theater, education, and philosophy to our society. Briefly explain each one:

- Theater -
- Education -
- Philosophy -

Ancient Greece Vocabulary

- **Acropolis:** A large hill in ancient Greece where city residents sought shelter and safety in times of war and met to discuss community affairs.
- **Agora:** A central area in Greek cities used both as a marketplace and as a meeting place.
- **Alexander the Great:** King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Persia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley; his conquests spread Greek culture throughout parts of three continents.
- **Aristocracy:** The class of society made up of members of the noble families, usually the most powerful group.
- **Aristotle:** Greek philosopher who was the private teacher of Alexander the Great.
- **Assembly:** A lawmaking body of government made up of a group of citizens.
- **Athens:** For many centuries the most powerful of all ancient Greek city-states; capital of present-day Greece.
- **Attica:** A peninsula in east-central Greece on the Aegean Sea on which Athens was built.
- **Citizen:** A person with certain rights and responsibilities in his or her country or community.
- **Democracy:** A system of government in which citizens vote to make governmental decisions.
- **Helot:** A slave in the ancient Greek city-state of Sparta.
- **Homer:** Ancient Greek poet. Famous for his epic poems the Iliad and the Odyssey.
- **Jury:** A group of citizens chosen to hear evidence and make a decision in a court of law.
- **Monarchy:** A government ruled by a king or a queen.
- **Mount Olympus:** The highest mountain in Greece, where the ancient Greeks believed many of their gods and goddesses lived.
- **Oligarchy:** A type of government in which a small group of citizens control decision-making.
- **Parthenon:** A temple to the goddess Athena, built on the Acropolis in Athens.
- **Peloponnesian War:** A war fought between Athens and Sparta in the 400s B.C. ending in a victory for Sparta.
- **Peloponnesus:** A mountainous peninsula in southern Greece, between the Ionian and Aegean seas. Sparta was located on the Peloponnesus.
- **Peninsula:** An area of land almost entirely surrounded by water.
- **Persian War:** War between the city-states of Greece and the Persian Empire. The Greek city-states united to defeat the Persians.
- **Philosophy:** The study of or search for truth, wisdom, and the right way to live.
- **Plato:** Greek philosopher and student of Socrates.
- **Polis:** A city-state in ancient Greece.
- **Polytheism:** The belief in many gods and goddesses.
- **Socrates:** Greek philosopher who discussed laws, customs, values, and religion with students; accused of urging young people to revolt, he was sentenced to death.
- **Sparta:** The largest ancient Greek city-state; located on the southern Peloponnesus; famous for their fierce army.
- **Zeus:** The most powerful god in the ancient Greek religion.